

Summer 6-15-2017

Design and Assessment of Deep and Active Learning in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Education

Juhong Christie Liu Ph.D.
James Madison University, liujc@jmu.edu

Elizabeth Johnson Ph.D.
James Madison University, johns2ea@jmu.edu

Jin Joy Mao Ph.D.
Wilkes University, jinjoy.mao@wilkes.edu

Follow this and additional works at: <https://commons.lib.jmu.edu/letfspubs>

 Part of the [Curriculum and Instruction Commons](#), [Educational Assessment, Evaluation, and Research Commons](#), [Educational Technology Commons](#), [Instructional Media Design Commons](#), and the [Science and Mathematics Education Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Liu, J. C., Johnson, E., Mao, J., Jaye, S., & Kansal, R. (2017, June). Design and assessment of deep and active learning in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) education. HKAECT2017 International Research Symposium, Hong Kong, China.

This Presentation is brought to you for free and open access by the Libraries at JMU Scholarly Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Libraries by an authorized administrator of JMU Scholarly Commons. For more information, please contact dc_admin@jmu.edu.

Design and Assessment of Deep and Active Learning in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Education

**Presentation at HKAECT 2017
June 15, 2017
Hong Kong**

Introduction of Presenters

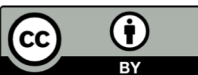
- Dr. Liz Johnson, James Madison University
- Dr. Juhong Christie Liu, James Madison University
- Dr. Jin Mao, Wilkes University
- Professor Shelley Jaye, Northern Virginia Community College
- Dr. Ritu Kansal, Northern Virginia Community College



Collaborative Research:
Open Access Blended Learning Modules for Teaching Laboratory
Methods: Developing Scientific Skills for Undergraduates



Northern Virginia
Community College



Outline


**Scholarly
Significance**

**Deep Learning &
Student-centered
Learning**

**Instructional and
Assessment
Design in STEM**

Overview and Scholarly Significance

 **STEM in the U.S. context**

-  **The need for design and assessment strategies that can**
- **help create deep and active learning, creativity, critical thinking, learner autonomy and metacognition, and the ability to learn in this fast-changing society;**
 - **enable students to master the knowledge foundation of scientific concepts but also learn the ways of thinking as scientists design.**

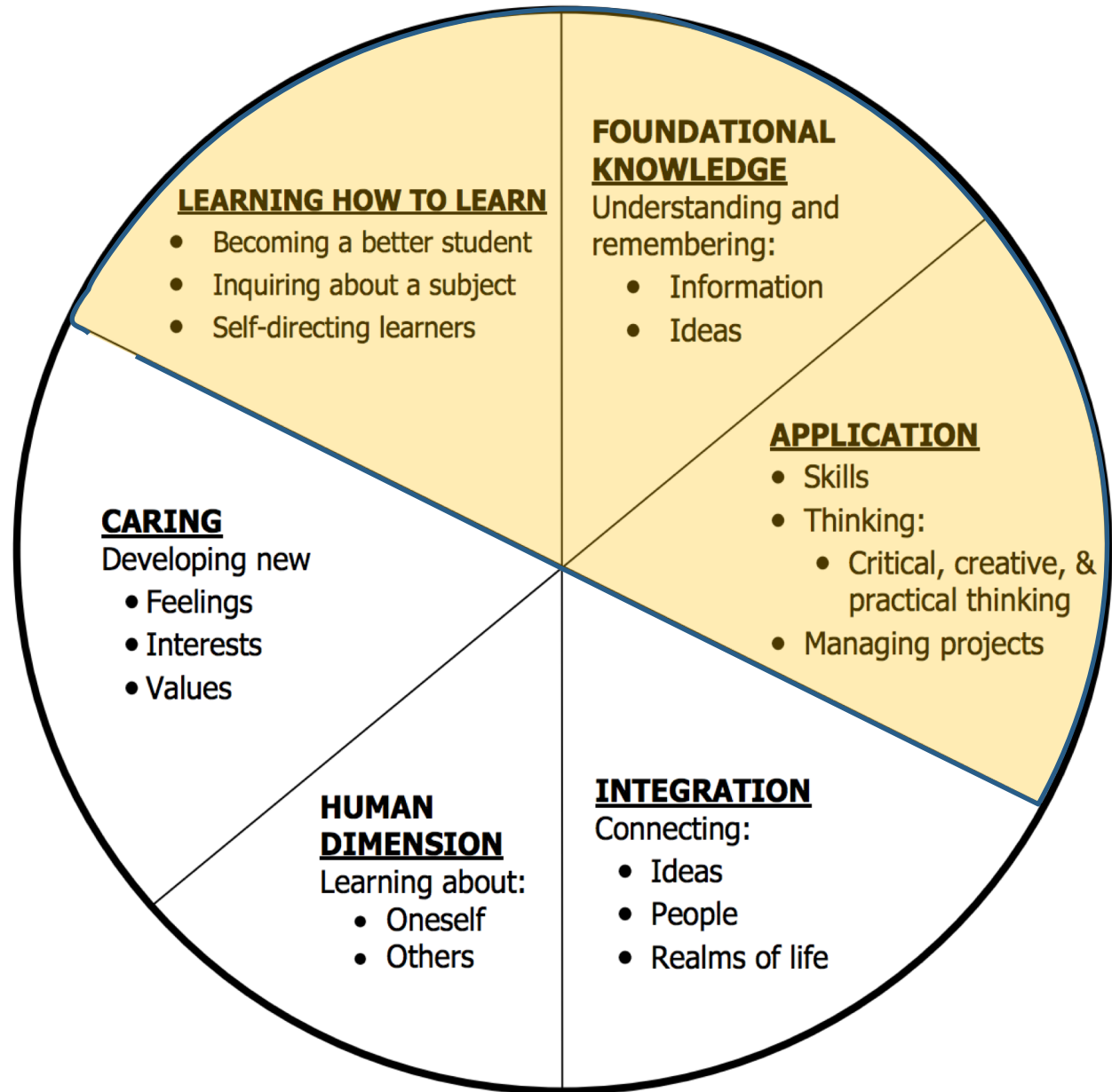
 **Open Educational Resources (OER) and STEM education**

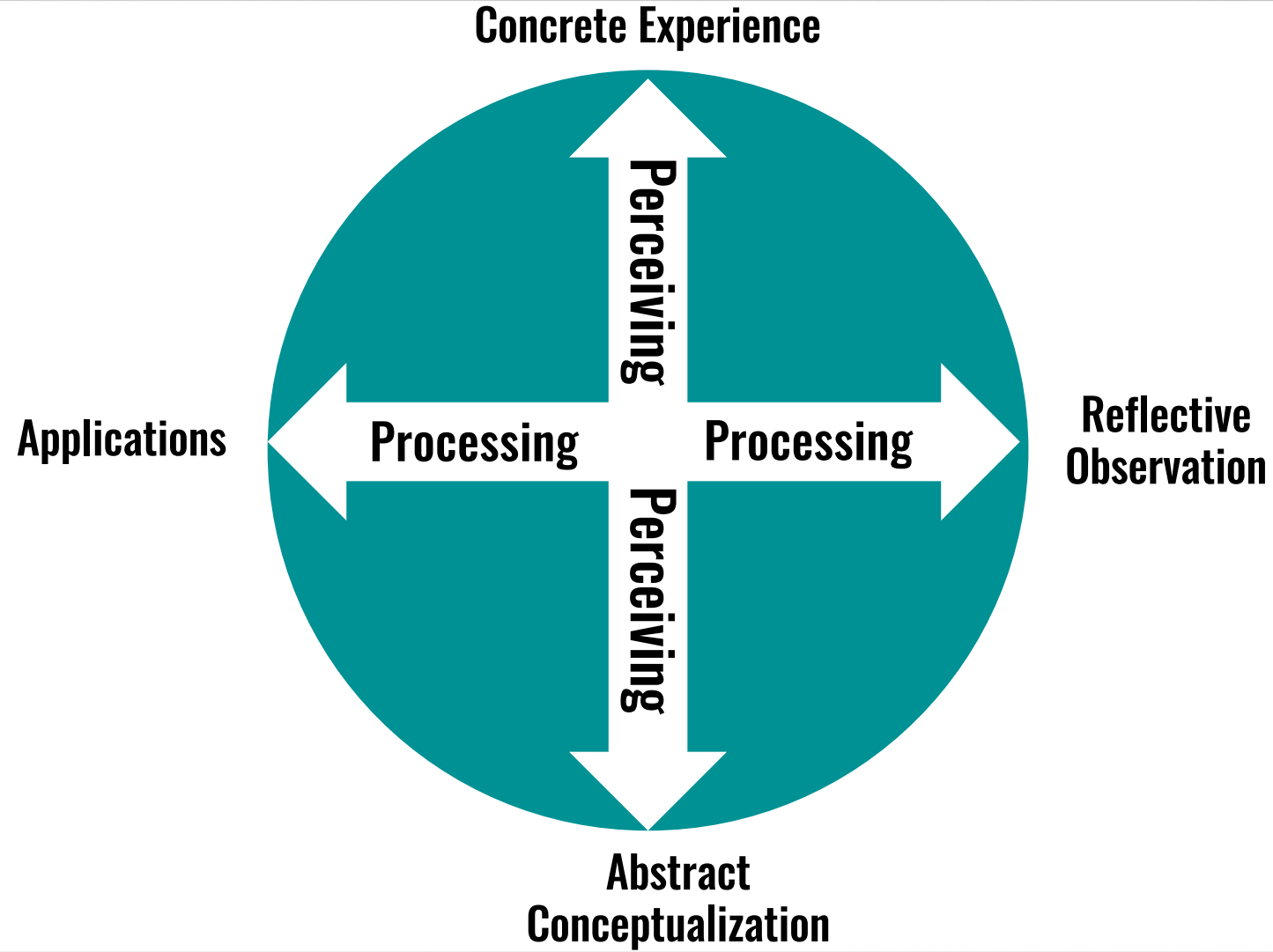
“

*“In the **deep [learning] approach**, the intention to **extract meaning** produces active learning processes that involve **relating ideas and looking for patterns** and principles on the one hand, and **using evidence and examining the logic of the argument** on the other. The approach also involves **monitoring the development of one’s own understanding**”*

(Entwistle, 2000, p. 3)

Taxonomy of Significant Learning





Kolb, D. A. (2000).

ID Strategies for Student-Centered Learning

- » **Flipped Classroom/Flipped Learning**
- » **Problem-based Learning / Project-based Learning**
- » **Process-Oriented Guided Inquiry Learning (POGIL)**
- » **Team-based Learning**
- » **PLTL**

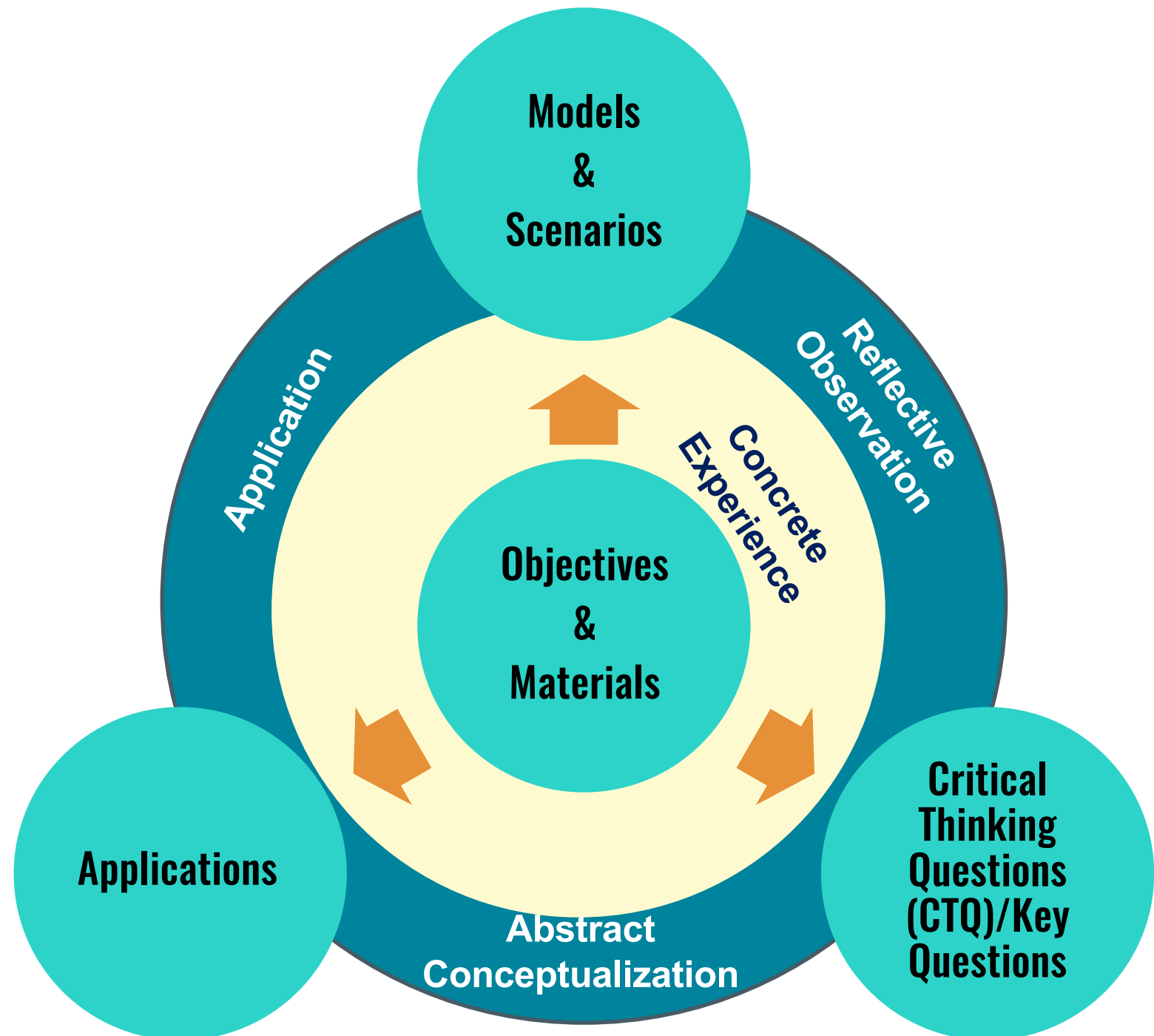


Design for STEM Learning

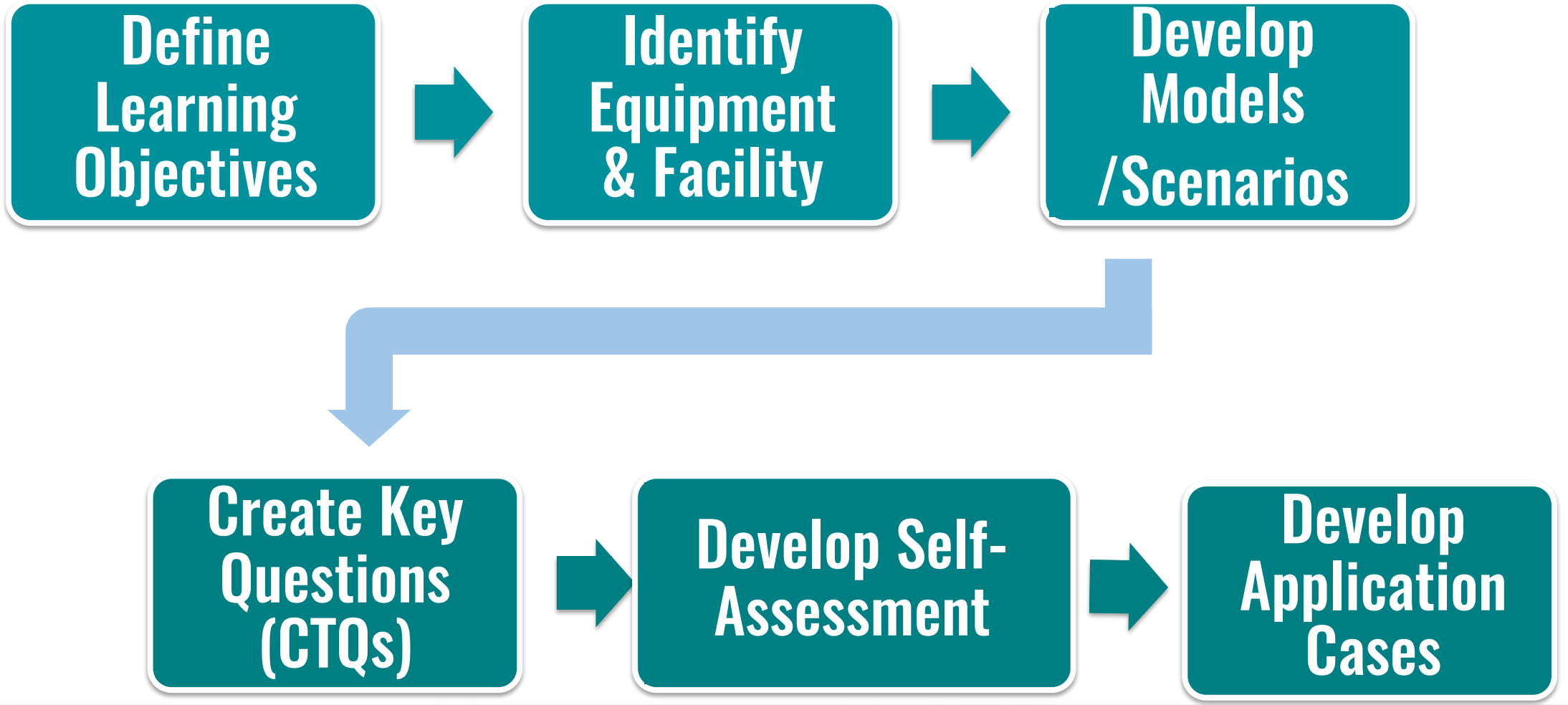
Process-Oriented Guided Inquiry Learning

- Selected ID Strategy for NSF Project

POGIL Components



POGIL Activity Design



Design- Scenario

“Thin sections are used for mineral identification, petrographic analysis to classify rocks, and textural analysis to describe how a rock is formed.” Now that you and your peer classmates were requested by a local mineral society to analyze a piece of chlorite schist.

Design- Content Presentation



<https://youtu.be/Lm47uPCtYbs>

Design- Key Questions

What are the core stages of preparing a thin section?

A power-driven, diamond impregnated lapping wheel is used for

- **Cutting the original specimen**
- **Mounting the chip**
- **Cleaning the section with abrasive powder ****
- **Sliding labels**

Self-Assessment:

Interactive Video: <https://www.playposit.com/play/589222>

A hotspot sample:

<https://h5p.org/node/70886>

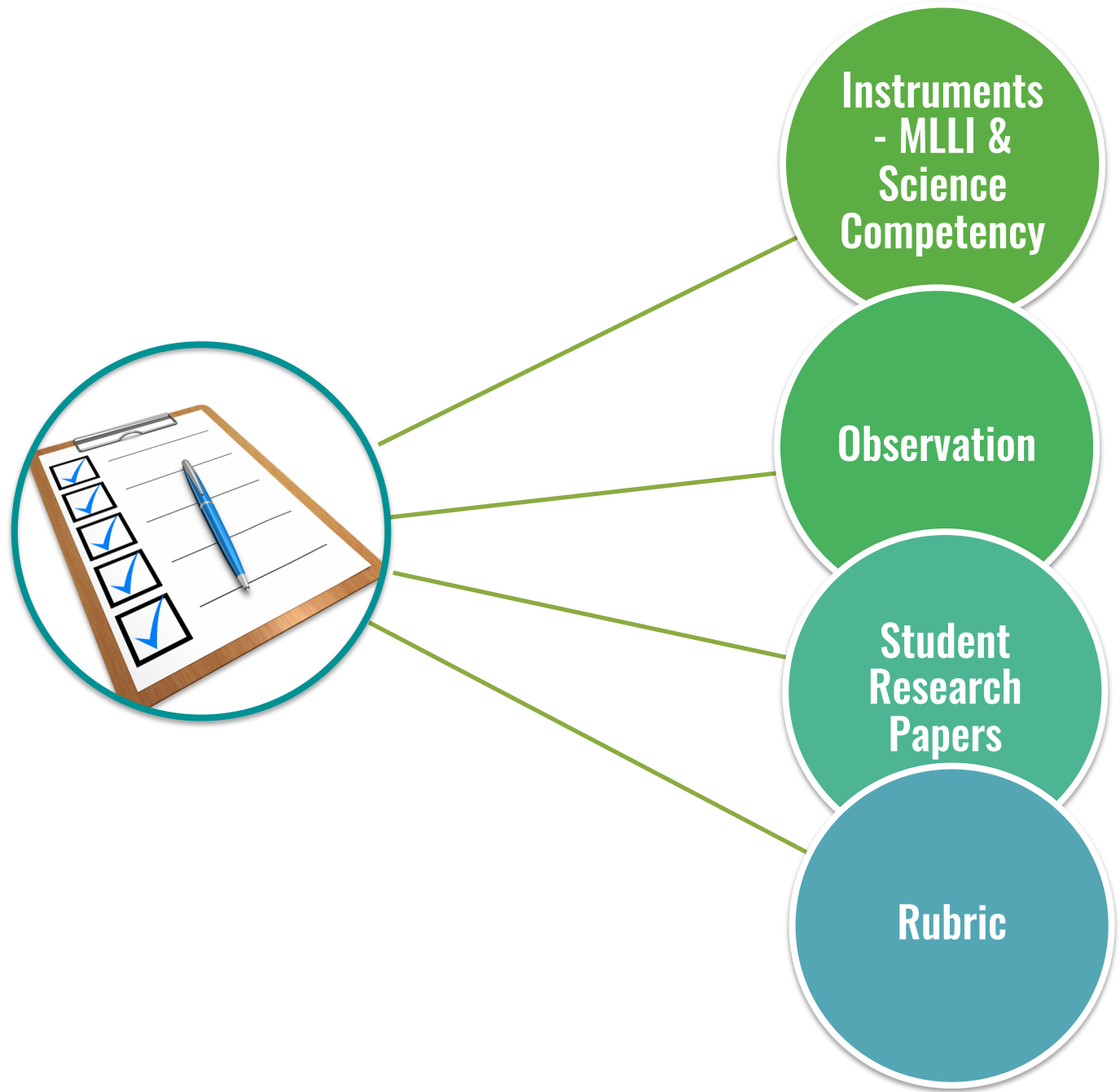
A self quiz sample:

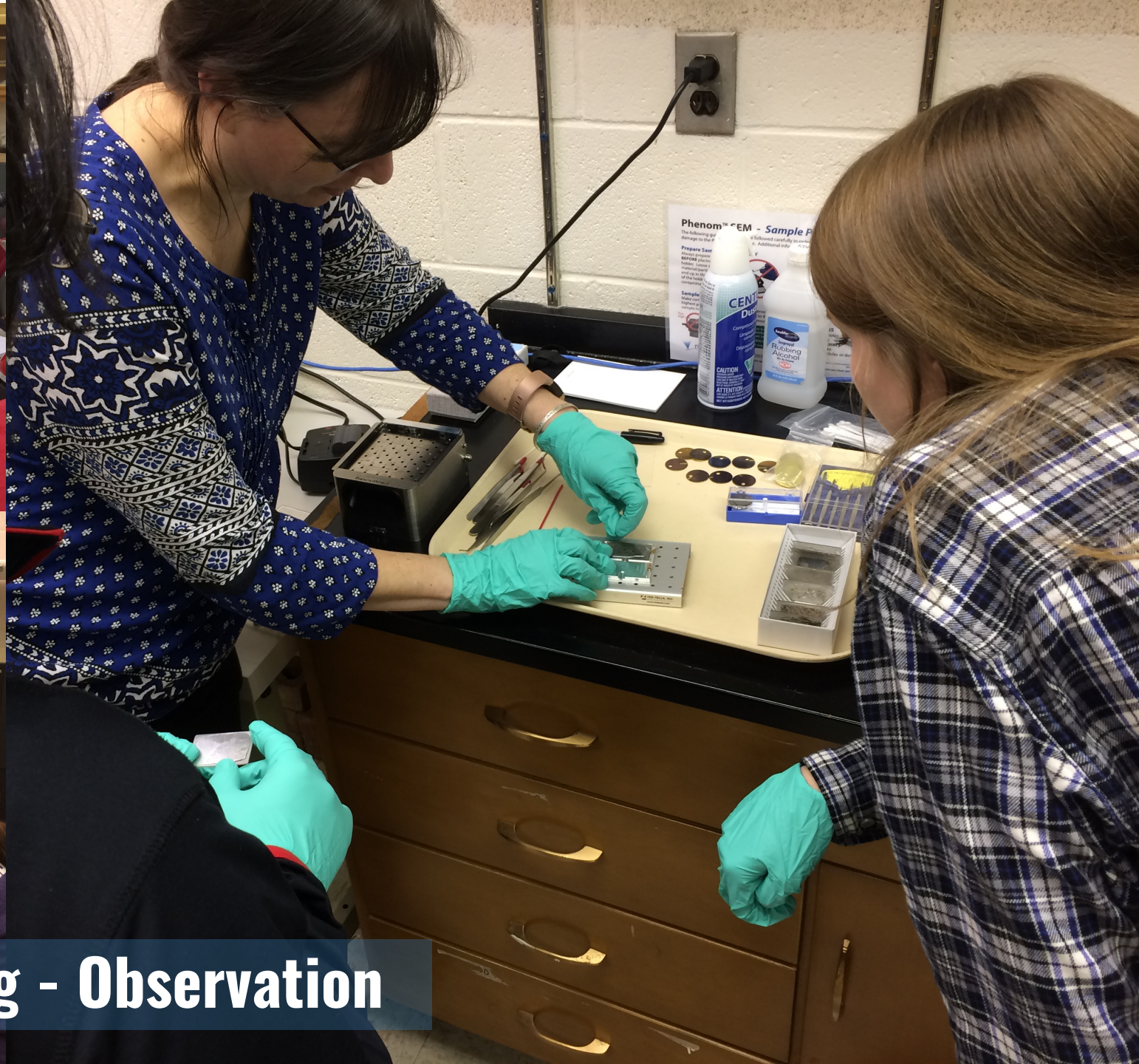
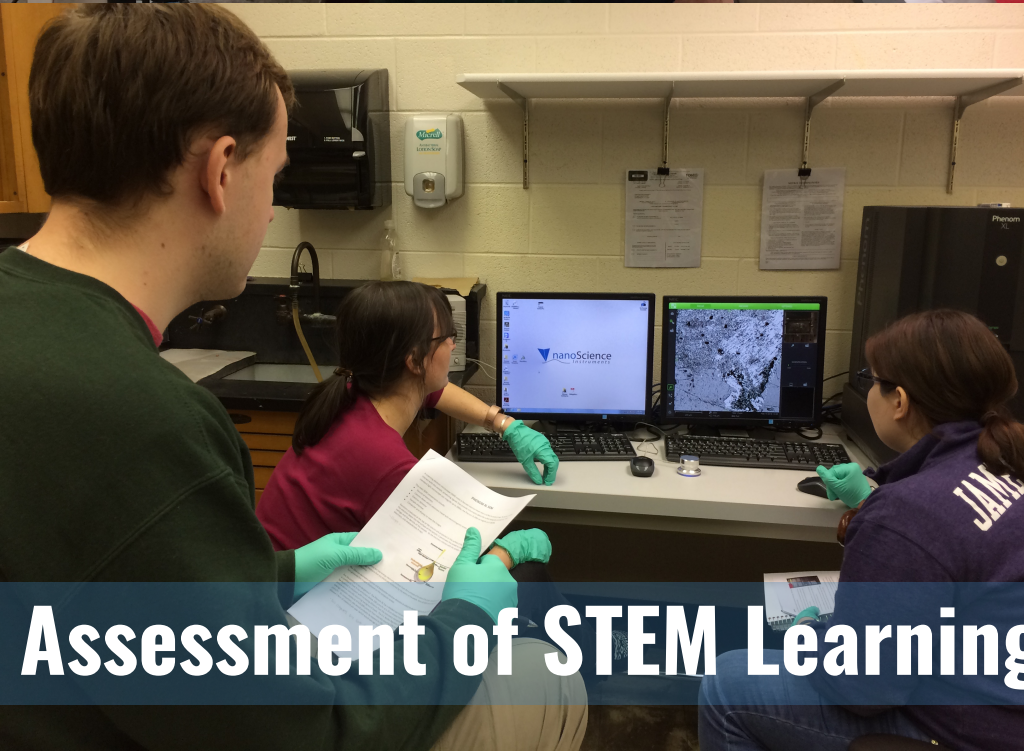
<https://h5p.org/node/70882>

Procedure	Description	Redesign
Title	Label the activity	
Why	Explain the identify the reasons for learning	
Learning Objectives	List what is to be learned	
Success Criteria	Determine the desired outcomes and abilities that will be used to measure performance and achievement	
Prerequisite	Identify the prior skills and knowledge that are needed	
Resources and Information	Provide information needed for the activity. Additional information can be provided to help students consolidate their learning after they have completed the “key questions.” List essential references related to the activity	
Glossary	Provide key terminology	
Plan and/or Tasks	List the plan and/or tasks for meeting the learning objectives	
Key Questions	Pose questions that guide the execution of the plan and/or tasks, the exploration of the model, and processing of the information and resources in order to stimulate thought, introduce or form concepts, and construct understanding	
Skill Exercises	Apply the new knowledge in simple situations and familiar contexts	
Problems	Use the knowledge in new or real-world contexts requiring transference, synthesis, and integration of concepts	
Self Assessment	Have students identify what has been done well and develop strategies for improvement	

Reference: Hanson, D. M. (2005). Designing process-oriented guided-inquiry activities. Faculty Guidebook-A Comprehensive Tool for Improving Faculty Performance. 2nd ed. Pacific Crest.

Assessment Design for STEM Learning





Assessment of STEM Learning - Observation

	Exceeds Standards - 4
Presents required content in Introduction (Note: This category counts 3X of points as other categories, e.g. Exceeds Standards equals 3x4=12.)	Accurately and thorough presents required content Introduction , including scientific principles, history, and how the instrument works. Detailed description of instrument.
States Problem or Hypotheses	The purpose/hypotheses clearly stated and are directly connected to the context specific project.
Identifies Methods	Accurately and completely identifies instrumentation, running conditions, including the methods used to prepare samples when needed, such as Thin Section.
Presents Results	All data is recorded and organized in a clear manner with labelled graphs, tables, scanned images, and

Please indicate your agreement with each of the following statement by selecting ONE option.

When performing experiments in my geoscience laboratory course this semester, I expect...

	Strongly Disagree (0%)	Disagree (25%)	Neutral (50%)	Agree (75%)	Strongly Agree (100%)
to learn laboratory skills that will be useful in my life.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
to worry about finishing on time.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
to make decisions about what data to collect.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
to feel unsure about the purpose of the procedures.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
to experience moments of insight.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

When performing experiments in my geoscience laboratory course this semester, I expect...

COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH: Open Access Blended Learning Models for Teaching Laboratory Methods: Developing Scientific Skills for Undergraduates



This material is based upon work supported by the National Science Foundation award 1611798 to James Madison University and Wilkes University, and award 1611917 to Northern Virginia Community College. The course modules will be immediately and continuously accessible by instructors and students from JMU, NOVA, and any other college or university through the Lumen Learning Open Courseware website.

Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation.



References

Eberlein, T., Kampmeier, J., Minderhout, V., Moog, R. S., Platt, T., Varma-Nelson, P., & White, H. B. (2008). Pedagogies of engagement in science. *Biochemistry and molecular biology education*, 36(4), 262-273.

Fink, L. D. (2013). *Creating significant learning experiences: An integrated approach to designing college courses*. John Wiley & Sons.

Kolb, D. A. (2000). Learning styles inventory. *The Power of the 2 2 Matrix*, 267.

Konak, A., Clark, T. K., & Nasereddin, M. (2014). Using Kolb's Experiential Learning Cycle to improve student learning in virtual computer laboratories. *Computers & Education*, 72, 11-22.

Trevathan, J., & Myers, T. (2013). Towards online delivery of process-oriented guided inquiry learning techniques in Information Technology courses. *Journal of learning design*, 6(2), 1-11.